

# HAL

You will wonder how Wood could get his majesty's broad seal for so great a sum of bad money, and that the nobility here could not obtain the same favour, and make our own half-pence as we used to do. *Swift.*

**HALF-PIKE.** *n. f.* [*half* and *pik*.] The small pike carried by officers.

The various ways of paying the salute with the half-pike. *Taiter, No. 60.*

**HALF-PINT.** *n. f.* [*half* and *pint*.] The fourth part of a quart.

One half-pint bottle serves them both to dine; And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope's Horace.*

**HALF-SCHOLAR.** *n. f.* Imperfectly learned.

We have many half-scholars now-a-days, and there is much confusion and inconsistency in the notions and opinions of some persons. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

**HALF-SEAS over.** A proverbial expression for any one far advanced. It is commonly used of one half drunk.

I am half-seas o'er to death; And since I must die once, I would be both.

**HALF-SIGHTED.** *adj.* [*half* and *sight*.] Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment.

The officers of the king's household had need be provident, both for his honour and thrift: they must look both ways, else they are but half-sighted. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

**HALF-SPHERE.** *n. f.* [*half* and *sphere*.] Hemisphere.

Let night grow blacker with thy plots; and day, At frowning thus thy head forth, start away.

**HALF-STRAINED.** *adj.* [*half* and *strain*.] Half-bred; imperfect.

I find I'm but a half-strain'd villain yet; But mungrel-mischievous; for my blood boils.

**HALF-SWORD.** *n. f.* Close fight; within half the length of a sword.

I am a rogue, if I were not at half-sword with a dozen of them two hours together. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

**HALF-WAY.** *adv.* [*half* and *way*.] In the middle.

Fearless he fees, who is with virtue crown'd; The tempest rage, and hears the thunder found;

**HALF-WIT.** *n. f.* [*half* and *wit*.] A blockhead; a foolish fellow.

Half-wits are fleas, so little and so lights; We scarce could know they live, but that they bite. *Dryden.*

**HALF-WITTED.** *adj.* [*half* and *wit*.] Imperfectly furnished with understanding.

I would rather have trusted the refinement of our language, as to found, to the judgment of the women than of half-witted poets. *Swift.*

Jack had passed for a poor, well-meaning, half-witted, crack-brained fellow: people were strangely surprised to find him in such a roguery. *Arbutnot's List of John Bull.*

**HALIBUT.** *n. f.* A sort of fish.

**HALIDOM.** *n. f.* [*halig* dom, holy judgment, or *halig* and *dame*, for lady.] Our blessed lady.

By my halidom, quoth he, Ye a great master are in your degree. *Hubbard's Tale.*

**HALIMASS.** *n. f.* [*halig* and *mass*.] The feast of All-souls.

My queen to France; from whence set forth in pomp, She came adorned hither like sweet May;

**HALITIOUS.** *adj.* [*halitus*, Latin.] Vaporous; fumous.

We speak of the atmosphere as of a peculiar thin and halituous liquor, much lighter than spirit of wine. *Boyle.*

**HALL.** *n. f.* [*hal*, Saxon; *halle*, Dutch.]

1. A court of justice.

2. A manor-house so called, because in it were held courts for the tenants.

Captain Sentry, my master's nephew, has taken possession of the hall-house, and the whole estate. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. The publick room of a corporation.

With expedition on the beadle call, To summon all the company to the hall. *Garth.*

4. The first large room of a house.

That light we see is burning in my hall, Courtesy is sooner found in lowly sheds

With smoky rafters, than in tap'ry halls And courts of princes. *Milton.*

**HALLELUJAH.** *n. f.* [*hal* and *hallel*.] Praise ye the Lord. A song of thanksgiving.

Then shall thy faints Unfaint hallehujahs to thee sing,

Hymns of high praise. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

Singing those devout hymns and heavenly anthems, in which the church militant seems ambitious to emulate the triumphant, and echo back the solemn praises and hallehujahs of the celestial choirs. *Boyle.*

# HAL

**HALLOO.** *interj.* [The original of this word is controverted; some imagine it corrupted from a *hal*, to him! others from *allons*, let us go! and *Skinner* from *hallo*, to draw.] A word of encouragement when dogs are let loose on their game. Some popular chief.

More noisy than the rest, but cries halloo, And, in a trice, the bellowing herd come out. *Dryden.*

To HALLOO. *v. n.* [*haler*, Fr.] To cry as after the dogs.

A number of country folks halloed and houted after me, as at the arrantest coward that ever shewed his shoulders to his enemy. *Sidney, b. ii.*

A cry more tuneable Was never halloed to, nor cheer'd with horn. *Shakespeare.*

To HALLOO. *v. a.*

1. To encourage with shouts.

If, whilst a boy, Jack ran from school, Fond of his hunting-horn and pole,

2. To chafe with shouts.

Old John hallooed his hounds again. *Prior.*

3. To call or shout to.

Halloo me like a hare. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

To HALLOW. *v. a.* [*halgan*, *haliz*, Saxon, holy.]

1. To consecrate; to make holy.

When we sanctify or hallow churches, it is only to testify that we make them places of publick resort; that we invest God himself with them, and that we sever them from common uses. *Hooker, b. v. f. 12.*

With us it cannot be endured to hear a man openly profess that he putteth fire to his neighbour's house, but yet to hal-loweth the same with prayer, that he hopeth it shall not burn.

2. To dedicate; to have slain, that monstrous traitor! *Hooker, b. v. f. 29.*

Is't Cade that I have slain, that monstrous traitor! Sword, I will hallow thee for this thy deed,

3. To dedicate; to have slain, that monstrous traitor! *Hooker, b. v. f. 29.*

Are not words duly halloed, nor my wishes More worth than vanities; yet pray'rs and wishes

Are all I can return. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

And from work Now resting, blest'd and halloed the seventh day,

As resting on that day from all his works, But not in silence holy kept. *Milton.*

Then banish'd faith shall once again return, And vestal fires in halloed temples burn. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To reverence as holy; halloed be thy name.

HALUCINATION. *n. f.* [*hallucinatio*, Latin.] Error; blunder; mistake; folly.

A wasting of flesh, without cause, is frequently termed a bewitched disease; but questionable a meer hallucination of the vulgar. *Harvey on Conjunctions.*

This must have been the hallucination of the transcriber, who probably mistook the dash of the I for a T. *Addis. Spec.*

HALM. *n. f.* [*healm*, Saxon.] Straw. Pronounced *hawn*.

HALO. *n. f.* A red circle round the sun or moon.

And, if the hail be a little flatted, the light transmitted may grow so strong, at a little less distance than that of twenty-six degrees, as to form a halo about the sun or moon; which halo, as often as the hailstones are duly figured, may be coloured. *Newton's Opt.*

I saw by reflexion, in a vessel of stagnating water, three halo's, crowns or rings of colours about the sun, like three little rainbows, concentrick to his body. *Newton's Opt.*

HALSING. *adj.* [*hals*, German; *hals*, Scottish, the neck.] Sounding harshly; inharmonious in the throat or tongue.

This ill halsing horn name hath, as cornuto in Italy, opened a gap to the scoffs of many. *Carver.*

HALSER. *n. f.* [*hal*, Saxon; *hal*, Dutch.] A rope less than a cable.

A beechen mast then in the hollow base They hoisted, and with well-wreath'd halvers hoise

3. To hesitate; to stand dubious. *How*

Their white sails. *Chapman's Odyssey, b. ii.*

No halvers need to bind these vessels here, Nor bearded anchors; for no storms they fear. *Dryd. Virg.*

To HALT. *v. n.* [*healte*, Saxon, lame; *healtan*, to limp.]

1. To limp; to be lame.

And will the yet debase her eyes On me, that halt and am mis-shapen thus? *Shaksp. R. III.*

Thus inborn broils the factions would engage, Or wars of exil'd heirs, or foreign rage,

2. To stop in a march.

'Till halting vengeance overtook our age. *Dryden.*

Spenser himself affects the obsolete, And Sidney's verse halts ill on Roman feet. *Pope.*

3. To hesitate; to stand dubious. *How*

I was forced to halt in this perpendicular march. *Addison.*

How

# HAM

How long halt ye between two opinions? *Kings xviii.*

4. To fail; to falter.

Here's a paper written in his hand; A halting sonnet of his own pure brain,

Fashion'd to Beatrice. *Shaksp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

All my familiars watched for my halting, faying, peradventure he will be enticed, and we shall prevail against him. *Jer.*

HALT. *adj.* [*from the verb*.] Lame; crippled.

Bring in hither the poor, the maimed, the halt, and the blind. *Lu. xiv. 21.*

HALT. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. The act of limping; the manner of limping.

2. [*Alte*, French.] A stop in a march.

The heav'nly bands Down from a sky of Jasper lighted now

In Paradise, and on a hill made halt. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

Scouts each coast light armed scour Each quarter to decry the distant foe,

Where lodg'd, or whether fled, or if for fight In motion, or in halt. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

Without any halt they marched between the two armies. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

He might have made a halt 'till his foot and artillery came up to him. *Clarendon, b. ii.*

HALTER. *n. f.* [*from halt*.] He who limps.

HALTER. *n. f.* [*healter*, Saxon, from *hal*, the neck.]

1. A rope to hang malefactors.

He's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield; And humbly thus, with halters on their necks,

Expect your highness' doom of life or death. *Shak. H. VI.*

Answer was made, it was by the sword if they stood upon defence, and by the halter if they yielded; wherefore they made choice to die rather as soldiers than as dogs. *Hayward.*

Were I a drowsy judge, whose dismal note Disgorgeth halters, as a juggler's throat

Doth ribbands. *Clarendon.*

When the times begin to alter, None rise so high as from the halter. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

He gets renown, who, to the halter near, But narrowly escapes, and buys it dear. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. A cord; a strong string.

Whom neither halter binds nor burthens charge. *Sandys.*

To HALTER. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To bind with a cord; to catch in a noose.

He might have employed his time in the frivolous delights of catching moles and haltering frogs. *Atterbury.*

To HALVE. *v. a.* [*from half*, *halves*.] To divide into two parts.

HALVES. *interj.* [*from half*, *halves* being the plural.] An expression by which any one lays claim to an equal share.

Have you not seen how the divided dam Runs to the summits of her hungry lamb?

But when the twin cries halve, she quits the first. *Clarendon.*

HAM, whether initial or final, is no other than the Saxon *ham*, a house, farm, or village. *Gilbert's Camden.*

HAM. *n. f.* [*ham*, Saxon; *hamme*, Dutch.]

1. The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh with the knee.

The ham was much relaxed; but there was some contraction remaining. *Wifeman.*

2. The thigh of a hog salted.

Who has not learn'd, fresh sturgeon and ham pye Are no rewards for want and infamy. *Pope's Horace.*

HAMATED. *adj.* [*hamatus*, Latin.] Hooked; set with hooks.

To HAMBLE. *v. a.* [*from ham*.] To cut the sinews of the thigh; to hamstring.

HAME. *n. f.* [*hama*, Saxon.] The collar by which a horse draws in a waggon.

HAMLET. *n. f.* [*ham*, Saxon, and *let*, the diminutive termination.] A small village.

Within the self-same lordship, parish, or hamlet, lands have divers degrees of value. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

He pitch'd upon the plain His mighty camp, and, when the day return'd,

The country wait'd and the hamlets burn'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

HAMMER. *n. f.* [*hamer*, Saxon; *hammer*, Danish.]

1. The instrument consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forged or driven.

The armourers, With busy hammers closing rivets up,

Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

The stuff will not work well with a hammer. *Bacon.*

It is broken not without many blows, and will break the best anvils and hammers of iron. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Every morning he rises fresh to his hammer and his anvil. *South's Sermons.*

2. Any thing destructive.

That renowned pillar of truth and hammer of heresies, St. Augustine. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To HAMMER. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To beat with a hammer.

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# HAN

His bones the hammer'd steel in strength surpass. *Sandys.*

2. To forge or form with a hammer.

Some hammer helmets for the fighting field. *Dryd. Æn.*

Drugg'd like a smith, and on the anvil beat, 'Till he had hammer'd out a vast estate. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

I must pay with hammered money instead of milled. *Dryden.*

3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour.

Wilt thou still be hammering treachery, To humble down thy husband and thyself? *Shaksp. H. VI.*

He was nobody that could not hammer out of his name an invention by this witercraft, and picture it accordingly. *Camden.*

Some spirits, by whom they were stirred and guided in the name of the people, hammered up the articles. *Hayward.*

To HAMMER. *v. n.*

1. To work; to be busy.

Nor need'st thou much importune me to that, Whereon this month I have been hammering. *Shakespeare.*

I have been studying how to compare This prison where I live unto the world;

And, for because the world is populous, And here is not a creature but myself,

I cannot do it; yet I'll hammer on't. *Shakespeare.*

2. To be in agitation.

Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand; Blood and revenge are hammering in my head. *Sh. Tit. Andr.*

HAMMERER. *n. f.* [*from hammer*.] He who works with a hammer.

HAMMERHARD. *n. f.* [*hammer* and *hard*.]

Hammerhard is when you harden iron or steel with much hammering on it. *Mason's Mech. Exerc.*

HAMMOCK. *n. f.* [*hamaca*, Saxon.] A swinging bed.

Prince Maurice of Nassau, who had been accustomed to hammocks, used them all his life. *Temple.*

HAMPER. *n. f.* [*Supposed by Minshew to be contracted from hand panier*; but *hanaperium* appears to have been a word long in use, whence *hanaper*, *hammer*.] A large basket for carriages.

What powder'd wigs! what flames and darts! What hampers full of bleeding hearts. *Swift.*

To HAMPER. *v. a.* [*The original of this word, in its present meaning, is uncertain*; *Junius* observes that *hamper* in Teutonic is a quarrel: others imagine that *hamper* or *hanaper*, being the treasury to which fines are paid, to *hamper*, which is commonly applied to the law, means originally to fine.]

1. To shackle; to entangle in chains.

O loose this frame, this knot of man untie! That my free soul may use her wings,

Which now is pinion'd with mortality, As an entangl'd hamper'd thing. *Herbert.*

We shall find such engines to assail, And hamper thee, as thou shalt come of force: *Milton.*

What was it but a lion hamper'd in a net! *L'Estrange.*

They hamper and entangle our souls, and hinder their flight upwards. *Titus's Sermons.*

2. To ensnare; to inveigle; to catch with allurements.

She'll hamper thee, and dandle thee like a baby. *Shakespeare.*

Wear under vizard-masks their talents, And mother wits before their gallants;

Until they're hamper'd in the noose, Too fast to dream of breaking loose. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

3. To complicate; to tangle.

Engend'ring heats, these one by one unbind, Stretch their small tubes, and hamper'd nerves unwind. *Bloc.*

4. To perplex; to embarrass by many lets and troubles.

And when th'are hamper'd by the laws, Release the lab'ers for the cause. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 2.*

HAMSTRING. *n. f.* [*ham* and *string*.] The tendon of the ham.

A strutting player, whose conceit Lies in his hamstring, doth think it rich

To hear the wooden dialogue, and found 'Twixt his stretch'd footing and the scaffoldage. *Shaksp.*